Common name	Botanical name of plant source
Pipsissewa leaves	*Chimaphila umbellata* Nutt.
Pomegranate	*Punica granatum* L.
Prickly ash bark	*Xanthoxylum* (*or Zanthoxylum*) *Americanum* Mill. or *Xanthoxylum clava-herculis* L.
Rose absolute	*Rosa alba* L., *Rosa centifolia* L., *Rosa damascena* Mill., *Rosa gallica* L., and vars. of these spp.
Rose (otto of roses, attar of roses)	Do.
Rose buds	Do.
Rose flowers	Do.
Rose fruit (hips)	Do.
Rose geranium	*Pelargonium graveolens* L'Her.
Rose leaves	*Rosa* spp.
Rosemary	*Rosmarinus officinalis* L.
Rue	*Ruta graveolens* L.
Saffron	*Crocus sativus* L.
Sage	*Salvia officinalis* L.
Sage, Greek	*Salvia triloba* L.
Sage, Spanish	*Salvia lavandulaefolia* Vahl.
St. John's bread	*Ceratonia siliqua* L.
Savory, summer	*Satureia hortensis* L.
Savory, winter	*Satureia montana* L.
Schinus molle	*Schinus molle* L.
Sloe berries (blackthorn berries)	*Prunus spinosa* L.
Spearmint	*Mentha spicata* L.
Spike lavender	*Lavandula latifolia* Vill.
Tamarind	*Tamarindus indica* L.
Tangerine	*Citrus reticulata* Blanco.
Tannic acid	Nutgalls of *Quercus infectoria* Oliver and related spp. of Quercus. Also in many other plants.
Tarragon	*Artemisia dracunculus* L.
Tea	*Thea sinensis* L.
Thyme	*Thymus vulgaris* L. and *Thymus zygis* var. gracilis Boiss.
Thyme, white	Do.
Thyme, wild or creeping	*Thymus serpyllum* L.
Triticum (see dog grass).	
Tuberose	*Polianthes tuberosa* L.
Turmeric	*Curcuma longa* L.
Vanilla	*Vanilla planifolia* Andr. or *Vanilla tahitensis* J. W. Moore.
Violet flowers	*Viola odorata* L.
Violet leaves	Do.
Violet leaves absolute	Do.
Wild cherry bark	*Prunus serotina* Ehrh.
Ylang-ylang	*Cananga odorata* Hook. f. and Thoms.
Zedoary bark	*Curcuma zedoaria* Rosc.

§ 582.30 Natural substances used in conjunction with spices and other natural seasonings and flavorings.

Natural substances used in conjunction with spices and other natural seasonings and flavorings that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the act, are as follows:

Common name	Botanical name of plant source
Algae, brown (kelp)	*Laminaria* spp. and *Nereocystis* spp.
Algae, red	*Porphyra* spp. and *Rhodymenia palmata* (L.) Grev.
Dulse	*Rhodymenia palmata* (L.)

§ 582.40 Natural extractives (solvent-free) used in conjunction with spices, seasonings, and flavorings.

Natural extractives (solvent-free) used in conjunction with spices, seasonings, and flavorings that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the act, are as follows:

Common name	Botanical name of plant source
Algae, brown	*Laminaria* spp. and *Nereocystis* spp.

Common name	Botanical name of plant source
Algae, red	*Porphyra* spp. and *Rhodymenia palmata* (L.) Grev.
Apricot kernel (persic oil)	*Prunus armeniaca* L.
Dulse	*Rhodymenia palmata* (L.) Grev.
Kelp (see algae, brown).	
Peach kernel (persic oil)	*Prunus persica* Sieb. et Zucc.
Peanut stearine	*Arachis hypogaea* L.
Persic oil (see apricot kernel and peach kernel).	
Quince seed	*Cydonia oblonga* Miller.

§ 582.50 Certain other spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extracts.

Certain other spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extracts that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the act, are as follows:

Common name	Derivation
Ambergris	*Physeter macrocephalus* L.
Castoreum	Castor fiber L. and C. *canadensis* Kuhl.
Civet (zibeth, zibet, zibetum)	Civet cats, *Viverra civetta* Schreber and *Viverra zibetha* Schreber.
Cognac oil, white and green	*Ethyl oenanthate,* so-called.
Musk (Tonquin musk)	Musk deer, *Moschus moschiferus* L.

§ 582.60 Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants.

Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the act, are as follows:

Acetaldehyde (ethanal).
Acetoin (acetyl methylcarbinol).
Aconitic acid (equisetic acid, citridic acid, achilleic acid).
Anethole (parapropenyl anisole).
Benzaldehyde (benzoic aldehyde).
N-Butyric acid (butanoic acid).
d- or *l*-Carvone (carvol).
Cinnamaldehyde (cinnamic aldehyde).
Citral (2,6-dimethyloctadien-2,6-*al*-8, geranial, neral).
Decanal (*N*-decylaldhehyde, capraldehyde, capric aldehyde, caprinaldehyde, aldehyde *C*-10).
Diacetyl (2,3-butandeione). Ethyl acetate. Ethyl butyrate.
3-Methyl-3-phenyl glycidic acid ethyl ester (ethyl-methyl-phenyl-glycidate, so-called strawberry aldehyde, C-16 aldehyde).
Ethyl vanillin.
Eugenol.
Geranoil (3,7-dimethyl-2,6 and 3,6-octadien-1-*ol*).
Geranyl acetate (geraniol acetate).
Glycerol (glyceryl) tributyrate (tributyrin, butyrin).
Limonene (*d-, l-, and dl-*).
Linalool (linalol, 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-*ol*).
Linalyl acetate (bergamol).
1-Malic acid.
Methyl anthranilate (methyl-2-aminobenzoate).
Piperonal (3,4-methylenedioxy-benzaldehyde, heliotropin).
Vanillin.

§ 582.80 Trace minerals added to animal feeds.

These substances added to animal feeds as nutritional dietary supplements are generally recognized as safe when added at levels consistent with good feeding practice.[1]

Element	Source compounds
Cobalt	Cobalt acetate.
	Cobalt carbonate.
	Cobalt chloride.
	Cobalt oxide.
	Cobalt sulfate.
Copper	Copper carbonate.
	Copper chloride.
	Copper gluconate.
	Copper hydroxide.
	Copper orthophosphate.
	Copper oxide.
	Copper pyrophosphate.
	Copper sulfate.
Iodine	Calcium iodate.
	Calcium iodobehenate.
	Cuprous iodide.
	3,5-Diiodosalicylic acid.
	Ethylenediamine dihydroiodide.
	Potassium iodate.
	Potassium iodide.

[1] All substances listed may be in anhydrous or hydrated form.